

Colony of Seychelles.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR 1927.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.



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1928

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1927.

Medical Department,
Seychelles, 18th May 1928.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of Seychelles for the year 1927, together with the Returns, &c. appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN THOS. BRADLEY,
Chief Medical Officer.

To Clerk to Governor,
Victoria.

COLONY OF SEYCHELLES.

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the Year ending 31st December 1927.

SECTION I.—ADMINISTRATION.

A.—Staff

The establishment for 1927 as sanctioned in the Estimates was as follows:—

European.

Chief Medical Officer.
Resident Surgeon.
A. M. O., South Mahé.
A. M. O. in charge of Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy campaign.

Asiatic.

Asst. Medical Officer, Praslin.

The Staff of the Hospital was as follows:—

4 Hospital Sisters (Order of St. Joseph de Cluny).
1 Headmidwife and Matron Maternity Section.
7 Probationer Nurses.
1 Midwife.
2 Ward Maids, Maternity Department.
4 Male attendants at Hospital (3 for day duty, 1 for night).
3 Ward Maids (2 for day duty, 1 for night).
1 Cook
1 Cook for Nurses.
1 Cook's mate.
1 Maid Servant, quarters of Sisters St. Joseph de Cluny.
1 Washerwoman.
10 District Nurses.

Attached to Pharmacy and Chief Medical Officer's Office.

1 Dispenser, Chief Clerk and Manager Government Pharmacy.
1 Assistant Dispenser and 2nd Clerk.
2 Probationers.
1 Messenger.

Fiennes Institute.

Master of Fiennes Institute.
1 Nurse in Charge.
1 Cook.
3 Male Attendants (2 for day duty, 1 for night).
1 Female Attendant.
1 Boy Messenger.

Leper Camp.

Officer in Charge.
1 Guardian.
1 Labourer.
1 Cook, 1 Washerwoman (appointed from lepers in Camp).

Anse Royale Lunatic Asylum.

1 Head Male Attendant.
1 Head Female Attendant.
2 Assistant Male Attendants.
2 Assistant Female Attendants.
1 Cook.

Quarantine and Public Health

- 1 Sanitary Inspector.
- 1 Asst. Sanitary Inspector and Disinfector Attendant.
- 1 Keeper Quarantine Station.
- 1 Labourer (latrine sweeper).

Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy Campaign.

- In charge of Assistant Medical Officer.
- 2 first Class Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.
- 1 Second Class Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
- 2 Dispensers.
- 2 Labourers (latrine cleaners for country districts).

Cottage Hospital, Praslin.

- In charge of Assistant Medical Officer.
- 1 Nurse transferred from Seychelles Hospital.
- 1 Attendant and Cook.

Shortage in Establishment.

The Medical Establishment was at full strength during the year.

Staff Changes in 1927.

Dr A. D. Maxwell arrived in the Colony on the 23rd August and took up duty same date as officer in charge of the Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy Campaigns.

Nurse C. Collie transferred to Cottage Hospital Praslin on 1.1.27.

Miss Viola Payet appointed probationary nurse Seychelles Hospital 1.1.27.

Miss Ada Payet appointed probationary nurse Seychelles Hospital 15.5.27.

Miss Patricia Hawtrey appointed probationary nurse Seychelles Hospital 25.8.27.

Probationer Midwife Josephine Faure appointed Maternity Department 1.10.27.

Probationer P. Harter appointed to Government Pharmacy 1.1.27.

„ J. Calais appointed to Government Pharmacy 17.3.27.

„ C. Grandcourt appointed to Government Pharmacy 17.5.27.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector M. Grandcourt appointed 5.10.27.

Resignation, &c.

Mrs Man Cam midwife Maternity Department resigned on 30.9.27.

Probationary Nurse Miss L. Gendron on 15.5.27.

Nurse G. Hodoul having completed her three years, probationary period at Hospital retired on 25.8.27.

Mr E. St Jorre retired on 28.2.27 leaving for England to enter as Medical Student.

Mr P. Harter resigned on 30.4.27 being appointed as Clerk in the E. T. C.

Nurses Training School Seychelles Government Hospital.

A training school for nurses has been formed at the Hospital. This school has been affiliated to the British Red Cross Society and is known as Seychelles /2 V. A. D.

The courses of instruction include, elementary anatomy, physiology, hygiene, medical and surgical nursing, and Practical midwifery.

Lectures are delivered by the Medical Staff of the Hospital and the training extends over three years. During the first two years, the examination for the Preliminary and advanced certificates of the British Red Cross Society are accepted as covering the course, and in the final year there is an examination in medical and surgical nursing, duties in the operation theatre, examination in bandaging and urinary deposits, and theoretical and practical midwifery. Successful candidates will be awarded a diploma in Medical and Surgical Nursing and in Midwifery.

This school open a career in nursing for ladies of good family and the diploma of nurse should enable them to obtain appointments in East Africa and elsewhere outside of the Colony.

It is further intended in 1928 to form classes and hold examinations for the British Red Cross Certificate in Hygiene and Sanitation.

This class will be attended by the Sanitary Inspectors, and dispensers working in the Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy Campaigns.

The following certificates were awarded in 1927.

Advanced Certificate in First Aid.

Staff Nurse Angeline Grandcourt B 20303.

Advanced Certificate in Home Nursing.

Staff Nurse Angeline Grandcourt D 17652.

Preliminary Certificate First Aid.

Probationery Nurse Nidza Young A 97705.

„ „ Olga Gendron L 12264.

„ „ Marie S. Young L 12265.

Preliminary Certificate in Home Nursing.

Probationery Nurse Olga Gendron C 71915.

„ „ Patricia Hawtrey C 71916.

„ „ Valerienne Payet C 71917.

„ „ Viola Payet C 71918.

„ „ Noémie S. Young C 71919.

„ „ Nidza Young C 71920.

The annual prize of Rs 15 for highest aggregate answering in the first year was awarded to Probationery Nurse Olga Gendron.

B.—Financial.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1927 was Rs 109,535 of this amount :—

Personal Emoluments amounted to Rs 58,600

Other charges which include cost of drugs
and instruments, dieting, uniform, etc. „ 50,935

Total Rs 109,535

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

General Remarks.

In my report for 1926 I called attention to an outbreak of Dengue Fever which had got a firm hold on the Colony. At the end of the Year 1926 the disease had declined there were only a few sporadic cases at the commencement of 1927.

The death rate in 1926 was 17·8 per 1000, and in 1927 was 15·87 per 1000 (males being 9·09 and females 6·78 per 1000).

In the last quarter of 1927 there was an outbreak of influenza and the interesting features of this epidemic were the varying symptomatology and the protean nature of the disease.

No bacteriological investigation was carried out the disease being diagnosed from clinical symptoms. The different features of the epidemic were mild sore throat, then septic throats followed by Pneumonia, other cases spasmodic dry cough followed by Bronchitis. Severe frontal headache was complained of by many patients accompanied by a temperature of over 103 F. and in other cases all the symptoms were abdominal, spasmodic pain followed by dysentery, diarrhoea and signs of collapse. The bulk of the cases were Feverish Colds, with mild tonsillitis. The bulk of the Pneumonic cases were all associated with this influenza outbreak, there being 43 deaths during the year due to Pneumonia and over 30 of these cases can be connected with the Influenza Epidemic.

The disease at the end of 1927 was still in a mild epidemic form, and had extended to South Mahé. No outbreak was reported in the islands of Praslin and La Digue, but in both these islands there was an outbreak of chicken pox during 1927.

Population.

On the 31st December 1927 the estimated population was 26,835 viz 13,205 males and 13,630 females being an excess of 425 females over males. The population has increased during 1927 by 438 persons (246 males and 192 females).

Arrivals and Departures.

During the year 648 persons arrived in the Colony, (484 males and 164 females) and 543 persons (377 males and 166 females) left the Colony. Showing an increase of 105 arrivals over departures.

Births.

There were 759 births (383 males and 376 females) during the year. The birth-rate was 28·28 per 1000 (males being 14·27 and females 14·01 per 1000). There was an increase of 42 births compared to 1926. Of the births there were 14 twin births, 12 registered at Central Office 2 registered at South Mahé.

Deaths.

426 deaths were registered during the year (244 males and 182 females). The death-rate was 15·87 per 1000 compared to 17·8 per 1000 in 1926—showing a decrease of 42 deaths.

120 children (61 males and 59 females) died under six years—a decrease of 17 deaths as compared with 1926.

134 persons died between the ages of 7 and 49, and 172 persons died over 50 years.

Still-Births.

44 Still-births were registered in 1927 (30 males and 14 females) showing a decrease of 12 still-births as compared to 1926.

Marriages.

208 marriages were celebrated during the year, viz., at Central Office 161, South Mahé 29, Praslin 6 and La Digue 12. Showing an increase of 22 marriages as compared with 1926.

Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death during 1927 were :—

Senile Decay 57, Ill-defined causes (uncertified cases) 54, Tuberculosis 26 (including Pulmonary, Tubercular Peritonitis and nephritis), Heart disease in its different forms 52, Pneumonia 43, (includes Broncho-pneumonia 9, Double 3, Double Lobar 4, Double Broncho 2, Hypostatic Pneumonia 1, Lobar Pneumonia 11, Pneumonia 10, Pleuro-Pneumonia 2, Pneumonia due to Burns 1), Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Hæmiplegia 16, Gastro-Enteritis 14, Dysentery (Amœbic form) acute and chronic 13, Ankylostomiasis and Anæmia 10.

It can be seen that Heart Disease and Pneumonia were two principal causes of death during the year.

Sudden Deaths.

37 sudden deaths were reported to the Police and a Post Mortem examination was made in 22, the findings being as follows :—

Acute Leukæmia with Persistent and enlarged Thymus Gland	...	...	1
Aneurism of the first part of the Aorta	...	...	1
Aneurism of descending Aorta (Rupture)	...	...	2
Asphyxia from drowning	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	1
Cardiac failure	...	...	3
Cardiac failure and Asthma	...	...	1
Cardiac failure due to Hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Double Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	1
Endocarditis	...	...	1
Heart failure	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	1
Malformation absence of connection between stomach and small intestines	...	...	1
Pleuro Pneumonia	...	...	1
Pneumonia double	...	...	1
Profound Anæmia due to Ankylostomiasis	...	...	1
Rupture of left Auricle of heart (Aneurism)	...	...	1
Rupture Aneurism of Aortic Arch	...	...	1
Septic Absorption from Intestines diseased	...	...	1
Total	...	...	22

Health—Praslin and La Digue.

The epidemic of Dengue that swept over this District during the closing months of 1926 left as its legacy many that were only convalescent during the opening months of 1927. Apart from this the general health for the year was comparatively good. A few cases of chicken-pox occurred in isolated localities but no epidemic outbreak.

Several cases of amœbic dysentery occurred during the year especially after the rains. The incidence of secondary anæmia is not inconsiderable, the main causative agent being Hook-worm. The percentage of population infected does not seem to diminish although the intensity of infection has diminished after the repeated mass and individual treatment.

The only salvation in this direction lies in (a) The education of the mass (b) the provision of sufficient number of public latrines (c) the effective control of the sanitary conditions by a Sanitary Inspector. There are at present only 5 public latrines at Praslin and 3 at La Digue.

At the commencement of 1927 there were 9 segregated lepers in the district. During 1927 a further case was discovered, 3 of these cases were sent to Round Island Leper Camp.

Vaccination was carried out at the dispensaries every week. 101 children were successfully vaccinated first time, 12 children had to be vaccinated twice.

Venereal diseases are only too common. In the Post Mortem examinations carried out it was found that the majority had died from the effects of Syphilis, there being 3 cases of Aortic Aneurism with extensive Atheroma of the arteries, out of 6 Post Mortems performed during the past two years.

The usual inspection of schools were carried out during the year, provision must be made for physical exercises and drill in the schools.

Public Dispensaries Praslin and La Digue.

During the year 562 cases were treated at the public dispensaries of Praslin and La Digue (288 males and 274 females).

During the year 65 cases were admitted and treated in the Cottage Hospital, 51 cases were cured, 5 relieved, 3 transferred to Seychelles Hospital, 6 deaths.

Health South Mahé District.

The Medical Officer in charge of the district reports :—

The state of the Public Health has been very good and in my opinion more nearly approaches perfection than in any of the other ten colonies in which I have been stationed.

Of Infective Diseases I have seen one case of Phthisis pulmonalis and no other obviously tubercular condition.

In December Epidemic Influenza appeared with no fatal cases.

There were two registered Lepers in the district, and I have no reason to think that there are any undiscovered cases. One of the two cases may be considered as cured, he has had over 100 injections of Hydnoceol and has reacted apparently very favourably to it.

Of the six cases of Spirochætal Disease that I have seen, I consider four to be Yaws, and two Syphilis. I did not however have the opportunity of seeing the yaws cases in the very early stage, but I do not think I am mistaken. Of the some half dozen cases of Gonorrhœa that I have seen it was noticeable that the percentage of them that got Rheumatism was much above the average.

Dysentery did not shew itself, but two cases with Dysenteric symptoms were a cause for suspicion.

Previous efforts to stamp out Helminthiasis have apparently been very successful, the vast majority of the African peasantry being in good health and unaffected by the worms that they presumably harbour. The present method of placing anthelmintics within the reach of all is satisfactory and I do not see that it is possible to improve upon it. The children of white labourers are more affected than those of the black.

Jiggers are present in this district, but only are of interest as having been (I understand) quite recently imported.

The attendance for vaccination is satisfactory (vide separate reports). The two Government midwives work satisfactorily and with intelligence.

The schools as per other report are very satisfactory.

The number of cases of Asthma treated in July and August was remarkable, being presumably in some way connected with the monsoon.

With reference to the statement of the Assistant Medical Officer that he considered four of the six cases as Yaws (Framboesia) no definite history is given of the cases.

Yaws are a contagious inoculable disease, it would be expected that quite a number of children would be infected. In all cases due to spirochaetes in this Colony as a rule there can always be traced a primary sore of the genitals, there is no furfuraceous desquamation and all cases respond well to mercury. Some of the Syphilitic rashes have a close resemblance to Yaws, but the history of the case nearly always brings to light a chancre of the genitals. The subject is interesting and all cases of Syphilis seen in future will be studied with a view to seeing whether or not some of them may be cases of Yaws.

During the year there were 55 deaths in the South Mahé district being 3 less than in 1926, the principal diseases causing death were:—

Ataxia 2, Bronchial Asthma 2, Cardiac failure 5, Hæmiplegia 2, there was one case of Cancer of the Stomach, and 13 deaths were due to ill defined causes (no medical certificate).

Of the total deaths 24 were of children under 5 years and 4 cases of over 80 years.

Vaccination.

Successful 1st time 151; successful 2nd time 1; Unsuccessful 1; Total cases vaccinated 153.

At the public dispensary 222 patients were treated during the year (106 males and 116 females).

There were 2 segregated lepers under guardians living in the district.

Venereal Clinics.

Free treatment for Venereal disease was provided at the Victoria Dispensary. The clinic was well attended, and free injections were given every Wednesday by the Chief Medical Officer. The injections used were "Bicreol" and "Sulfarsenol" and over 500 injections were given during the year. There were no accidents due to injections and the results were uniformly good.

A free course of treatment for Gonorrhoea is given three days in the week at the Extern Department of the Seychelles Hospital.

Dilation of Stricture is a routine operation at the Extern Department. Gonorrhoea and Stricture are common diseases.

Leprosy Campaign.

The main law regulating Leprosy is Ordinance No. 1 of 1909 with amending Ordinance No. 12 of 1896 and Ordinance No 10 of 1898 for treatment of Convict, vagrant and pauper Lepers, and a further Amending Ordinance No. 12 of 1922.

Regulations have been framed for segregated lepers who are placed under a guardian. These patients are inspected by the Inspectors acting under the orders of the Assistant Medical Officer during each month to see that they comply with the regulations. Lepers are prevented from bathing in rivers, and it is forbidden to wash the clothes of lepers in public rivers or streams.

The Hospital for lepers is situated on a small island about 2½ miles from Victoria, on the 31st December the number in residence was 19 males, 5 females total 24.

There were admitted during the year 4 patients.

The treatment given to the patients during the year was subcutaneous infiltration under the skin of the extensor surfaces of the limbs of "Hydnocreol". This preparation is manufactured by Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd. of Calcutta and is recommended by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, "Hydnocreol" is sterilized Pure Hydnocarpus Wightiana Oil with 4 o/o double distilled creosote.

In addition to the 24 Lepers at Round Island we have under strict segregation 30 male and female lepers. These lepers are in charge of guardian, and the Sanitary Inspectors visit and examine at irregular periods their place of abode, to see that they comply with the regulations.

Census of Lepers in Seychelles.

Round Island Leper Camp	...	...	...	19 Males	5 Females	Total	24
Mahé Island Old Cases	...	...	...	15 „	6 „	„	...
New cases discovered in 1927	...	...	...	2 „	1 „	„	24

In addition 1 new case was discovered in Mahé during 1927 and sent to Leper Camp.

La Digue Island number of old cases 2 males 1 female
Transferred to Leper Camp 1 „ ...

Balance	...	1	„	1	...	„	2
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Praslin Island number of old cases	3	„	4
Died during 1927	1	„	1
Transferred to Leper Camp	1	„	...

Balance	...	1	3	...	„	4
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At Praslin 1 new case was discovered and sent to Leper Camp.

Total known lepers	54
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The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association forwarded 5 lbs of the seeds of Hydnocarpus Anthelmintica with instructions as to cultivation and yield. These seeds were handed over to the Director of Agriculture who reports "he has been able to raise 166 plants of Hydnocarpus Wightiana and Anthelmintica the former seeds received by the Chief Medical Officer and the latter from seeds received through the instrumentality of the Kew Gardens. They are doing rather well".

A small dispensary was built at the end of 1927 in a secluded portion of the Hospital Grounds to be used specially for the injection of Lepers. The treatment by Hydnocreol is considered a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of Leprosy. Several nodular cases have well improved and a mild nodular case cleared up after 100 injections. Ulcers clean and dry up under the treatment, and patients state that Anaesthesia passes away this is especially pronounced in Nerve cases. Attached to this report are photographs of the different types of leprosy seen in the Colony.

The question of Leprosy in this small Colony deserves serious consideration, on the 31st December 1926 we had 51 known lepers and on the 31st December 1927 there were 54 an increase of 3 during 1927. The actual number of new lepers discovered in 1927 was in Mahé 4, in Praslin 1—Total 5, but there were 2 deaths of lepers at Praslin during the year, the net increase being 3. With the present population of 26,000 this works out that 2 in a 1000 of the population are known as lepers.

An Assistant Medical Officer arrived in the Colony specially charged with the work of the Leprosy Campaign. The Assistant Medical Officer took charge on the 23rd August and reports as follows with regard to the Leprosy Campaign.

"The Leper Colony at Round Island was visited weekly by the Assistant Medical Officer Victoria during the last four months of 1927, and the patients were given regular injections of Hydnocreol. All new huts on the Island are now occupied by patients and the whole of the available accommodation is utilized. There are now 24 patients made up of 17 men, 5 women and 2 boys. Four new patients were admitted, 1 man from Mahé, 1 man and 1 woman from Praslin and 1 man from La Digue.

A new building has been erected to serve as surgery for the examination and treatment of patients by the Medical Officer and will be put into use as soon as the furniture becomes available. There are at present 24 segregated lepers in their own dwelling in Mahé, 4 in Praslin and 2 in La Digue. These have all been visited periodically by the Sanitary Inspectors and as many as possible by the Assistant Medical Officer. With regard to the treatment of these patients a new building has been erected in the vicinity of the Hospital for the purpose of administering Hydnocreol to those who are able to come for treatment, but so far no furniture or fittings have been supplied so that the treatment of the Lepers in Mahé has been confined to 6 patients, 3 at Rivière Anglaise, 2 at Cascade and 1 at Mont Fleury, who have had the injections in their own houses but the wide distribution of the patients, and the long distances between their houses prohibit the possibility of treating many in their homes".

Ankylostomiasis Campaign in 1927.

Until the arrival of the Medical Officer to take charge of the campaign, the work was carried out by the Chief Medical Officer assisted by the Sanitary Inspector. The same lines as laid down in 1926 were adhered to viz., prevention of soil and water pollution, provision of suitable public latrines and mass treatment by district. There are now in these islands 44 public latrines which are built in selected spots where people generally congregate. There are in Mahé for the country districts two labourers to keep the latrines clean, and in Victoria Town one latrine sweeper. In the islands of Praslin and La Digue the Local Boards see that the eight public latrines are kept in good condition.

The following is the list of public latrines in Mahé, Praslin and La Digue Islands.

North East Road	Near Slaughter House.
Anse Etoile	Vicinity chapel.
North East Bay	Hon. Stephen's property.
Glacis	Mr Jumeau's property vicinity church.
Anse Etoile Glacis Road	Mr Lablache's property.
North East Bay	Vicinity Police Station.
Bel Ombre	Mr Hoarau's property vicinity church.
St Louis Road	Top of Hill.
Le Niole Road	Mr Hoarau's property.
Bel Air Road	Near old cemetery.
Bel Air Road	Junction Bel Air and Sans Souci Roads.
Foret Noir Road	Seychelles Produce Company's property.
" "	Crown Land Foret Noir.
Mont Fleury Road	Vicinity Police Station.
" "	" Chapel Plaisance.
La Misère Road	Mr Merian's property.
" "	Seychelles Produce Company's property Souvenir
Cascade	5th Mile.
Pointe Larue	Top of Hill.
Anse-aux-Pins	Junction Mt. Posée and Anse-aux-Pins Roads
Mt. Posée Road	On top of Hill.
Pointe au Sel	" "
Anse Royale	Junction Anse Royale and Canelles Roads.
Anse Bougainville	" Bougainville and Anse Goëlette Roads.

Anse Forbans	Junction Anse Forbans and Quatre Bornes Roads.
Quatre Bornes	„ Anse Corail and Takamaka Roads.
Anse Corail	Mr Désaubin's property.
Anse Takamaka	Vicinity Church.
Baie Lazare	„
Anse à la Mouche	Junction Anse à la Mouche and Canelles Road.
Anse Boileau	Wow. Grandcourt's property.
Grand'Anse	Junction Misère, Grand'Anse, Barbarons Roads.
Port Glaud	Mr Albert's property vicinity church.
Town of Victoria	Albert Street Near Post Office.
„	End of Long Pier.
„	Market Street back of P. W. D.
Praslin Isd Baie Ste Anne	Mr Gardener's property.
„ Midland Road	On top of Hill.
„ Grand'Anse	Mr Ahtion's property.
„ Anse Boudin	Vicinity Chapel.
La Digue	„ Police Station.
„ Anse Réunion	„ K. C. Chetty's shop.
„ „	Junction Anse Réunion Grand'Anse Roads.

Intensive treatment up to the 23rd August was carried out by the Chief Medical Officer and the sanitary staff—in all 5,200 people were given mass treatment, each person receiving at least two treatments within 7 days, the drugs used were Chenopodium, Epsom Salt and Castor oil.

The following gives the return of the patients treated, and the districts visited :—

Seychelles Hospital	..	...	1,285	Brought forward	...	2,891
St Louis	...	...	54	Pointe au Sel	...	198
Bel Air	...	...	209	Anse Royale	...	327
Le Niol	...	...	45	Anse Bougainville	...	179
Beau Vallon	...	...	224	Baie Lazarre	...	342
Sans Souci	...	...	40	Anse à la Mouche	...	60
La Misère	...	...	38	Quatre Bornes	...	288
Anse Etoile	...	...	273	Anse Boileau	..	641
Glacis	..	...	152	Barbarons	...	13
Cascade	...	...	266	Port Glaud	...	61
Anse-aux-Pins	...	...	305	Privately	...	200
Carried forward	...	...	2,891	Total	...	5,200

Dr Maxwell took over this work after his arrival on the 23rd August and reports as follows :—

During the last four months of 1927 the Ankylostomiasis treatment was carried out on the same lines as hitherto, mass treatment being administered at as many centres as possible. The numbers treated at the various centres was as follows :—

Seychelles Hospital	...	...	341	Brought forward	...	1,359
Anse Etoile	...	...	197	Baie Lazarre	...	35
Glacis	...	...	241	Pointe au Sel	...	81
Beau Vallon	...	...	243	Anse Boileau	...	138
St Louis	...	...	49	Grand'Anse	...	165
Cascade	...	...	148	Port Glaud	...	25
Anse-aux-Pins	...	...	135	Anse à la Mouche	...	127
				Bougainville	...	83
Carried forward	...	...	1,359	Total	...	2,008

The vermifuge used was Chenopodium, in conjunction with Castor Oil or Magnesium Sulphate.

At present there are only two Dispensers for the whole Colony, and in Mahé alone the districts are very scattered, and far apart so that the various centres cannot be visited as frequently as they should be, but there is no doubt that judging from the report of Dr Yeager in 1924, the intensity of infection with Ankylostomiasis is not so severe though the frequency is not greatly reduced. It is also certain that the population has been educated to realize, to a great extent, the seriousness of the disease and the importance of carrying out prophylactic measures, such as the proper construction and use of latrines, though there is still room for vast improvements in this direction.

With regard to latrines, 10 new latrines have been erected in Mahé during 1927, 3 in Praslin and 1 in La Digue, making in all at present 36 in Mahé, 5 in Praslin and 3 in La Digue.

There are only three Sanitary Inspectors for the whole Colony, and the main Island of Mahé is divided into a Northern, Central and Southern area for the inspection of each of which, one inspector is responsible. It has been impressed upon them that they must do their best to improve the education of the people in Sanitary matters, and try to explain to them, the importance of the use of latrines and of general cleanliness for the benefit of their own health apart from the fact that they may render themselves liable to prosecution. If the Sanitary legislation is not complied with.

During the last four months of 1927, only 4 householders were prosecuted for having dirty and insanitary environs, and 5 for having dirty and insanitary latrines.

In October a short three days tour at Praslin and La Digue was made by the Assistant Medical Officer Victoria, accompanied by one dispenser, and anti-Ankylostomiasis treatment was administered at Baie Ste Anne to 124 patients, at Grand'Anse to 111, and at La Digue to 41 patients. This was merely a preliminary tour of these two islands with a view to arranging a more comprehensive campaign early in 1928.

Vital Statistics.

The annexed table II gives the number of births and deaths during the year. The population is composed of whites, creoles, coloured creoles and black creoles a certain number of liberated African slaves still remain in the Colony but their number is diminishing.

The English Colony has decreased as the European Staff is being replaced by local clerks.

The estimated population on the 31st December 1927, was 26,835 the birth rate during the year was 28.28 per thousand, and the death rate was 15.85 per thousand. There was a diminution of 1.93 per thousand as compared with 1926 in the death rate.

The European population enjoyed good health during the year and a good many planters from East Africa visited the Colony for a change of air and climate.

An epidemic of Influenza was present at the end of the year and chicken pox is endemic.

Registration of death and still-births is compulsory and the Civil Status law with regard to registration is based on the old French laws and all declarations are carefully scrutinized and examined.

There were no Europeans invalided, and none died during the year. As the maximum temperature rarely or never exceeds 88° F. shade and is usually about 80° to 84° F. Europeans enjoy good health, and the only drawback to the climate is the hot and moist atmosphere in the rainy seasons.

The native officials are drawn from the different divisions of the creole population their health was good during the year and calls for no special comment.

A graph has been annexed of the total deaths due to Infective diseases, and also the deaths due to Systemic and Preventable diseases. Due to lack of data it is impossible to make out the incidence of these diseases, as the number of people suffering is unknown, Gonorrhoea amongst the native population is very common, and Syphilis is fairly prevalent.

Graph is attached as Annexure Table.

SECTION III.—HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

The Sanitary Inspector and staff inspected and visited all yards and compounds at least twice in the year. The neighbouring Islands of Praslin and La Digue were inspected, also the Islands of Cerf and St Anne close to the principal Island of Mahé.

General Sanitary Work in Victoria.

The Sanitary work of the town of Victoria is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector. Ord. No. 17 of 1917, makes it an offence to contaminate the surroundings with faeces it further compels householders to keep their latrines in repair. In the town of Victoria every householder is visited at least twice a year, and his yard and latrines examined.

For the year, the following prosecutions were entered.

Having no latrines.

1 Householder was prosecuted and fined Rs 11.50.

Dirty and insanitary yards.

18 Householdors were prosecuted.

18 " " fined.

Fines amounting to Rs 141 were inflicted on the 18 householders found guilty.

Bad and insanitary condition of Latrines.

9 Householdors were prosecuted.

8 „ „ fined.

1 case was dismissed.

Fines were inflicted amounting to Rs 29.75 on the 8 householdors found guilty.

General Sanitary Work.

Meat inspection at the Public Slaughter House of Victoria is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, the following cattle &c., were slaughtered :—

310 Oxen; 49 Turtles; 380 Pigs.

3 animals were found diseased and destroyed.

The water supply which is under the Victoria Town Board, was maintained in a state of efficiency during the year, and the public was supplied with an unlimited supply of pipe borne water from a catchment area high up in the hills surrounding the town of Victoria, the quality of the water is excellent.

A water committee was formed to investigate the present water supply and if it meets the needs of the inhabitants, the committee have not terminated their work.

Conservancy Disposal of.

The disposal of the Night Soil Service was examined from the following points of view by the Medical Department.

1st The Dry System of Conservancy.

2nd Incineration.

3rd The Biological Method *i. e.*, by means of septic tanks or contact beds.

4th Disposal in the sea.

5th The Wet System of Conservancy.

The Dry System can be dismissed shortly as the *Wet System* is an improvement on it and is better.

Incineration is considered not applicable to this colony on the following grounds.

1st. It is impossible to have intelligent supervision and efficient stoking, as the incinerator in addition to burning excreta would have to dispose of the urine also.

2nd. The smell would be objected by the inhabitants and would lead to law-suits as incinerators are often highly offensive.

3rd. The cost of an efficient incinerator and renewal of same would be a heavy expense to the Colony.

4th. During heavy rains, it would probably break down.

5th. If we had an incinerator with rapid combustion it would require a liberal supply of fuel which would be an expensive item in Seychelles. Coal would have to be imported.

6th. The disposal of fluids, supervision of stoking, and the Aesthetic objection are all against incineration.

Biological treatment consist in the purification of sewage by means of the action of Bacteria.

This system is not applicable to the colony for the disposal of excreta. It means a liberal supply of water, septic tanks must always be looked upon as potentially dangerous and it would mean expert supervision, and if not properly worked and supervised it would be an expensive item.

Disposal by sea is now to be considered, and at first sight this appears a simple matter, but it is not so simple as it looks.

1st. It would not do away with the present system of removal of buckets filled with faecal matter. Cart carrying these buckets will still have to be used and the carts will go to the end of the Long Pier, the only route by which our food enters the colony.

2nd. There is a chance of contamination to our food supply all of which are imported, as supervision is difficult at night, and cannot be effectively maintained, and it may lead to abuses, such as the excreta being dumped into the sea along the Pier on dark nights and contaminating the foreshore.

3rd. "Time and tide waits for no man" barges would have to be provided to carry out the excreta and to dump same in the sea near St Anne Island. In stormy weather this would be impossible so the filth buckets would have to wait until the weather condition were favourable. This is such a strong point against disposal in the sea by barges that it practically rules out this system. It may be considered to have a septic tank with a pipe communicating right out to sea, all the excreta and urine to be dumped into the tank and flushed out. This means the building of a tank outside the town, the laying on of a liberal supply of water, and the risk of contamination of the foreshore, but it is much more feasible and practical than having barges to remove the excreta out to sea.

In no case would these methods of disposal do away with the house to house collection of excreta, the smell and discomfort of the present method would still be with us.

The *Wet System of Conservancy* was adopted as the simplest and easiest to carry out which means that each night bullock carts pass through the streets of the town, collect all full buckets in the different yards and compounds and replace them by clean buckets each of these clean buckets has about one pint of a disinfectant therein. The disinfecting solution consists of half an ounce of Creosol to each gallon of water.

These full buckets which are provided with covers are now removed to the trenching ground situated about one and half mile outside the town of Victoria.

At the trenching grounds, trenches have been opened beforehand the trenches are at least 4 feet deep, the contents of the buckets are emptied into the trenches, to about 2 feet, then a roof of dried grass or coconut leaves is placed on the excreta, and two feet of earth is shovelled into the trench.

The buckets are then washed at the trenching ground and brought back to the central shed at Victoria, where they are again with the carts washed and disinfected, and got ready for the next night's work.

Trenches are closed in early in the morning, and the owner of the property is a retired sanitary inspector from East Africa who personally superintends the work.

The trenching grounds are examined by the Sanitary Department and are always found in good condition, no obnoxious smell, no flies and the neighbouring proprietors have always reported that the sanitary condition is excellent.

There are certain disadvantages connected with this system there is the Aesthetic one of filth carts with the inevitable odour perambulating round the streets of the town at night, further in wet weather the trenches are liable to get filled with water, but this difficulty can be met in the rainy season by filling the trench up with grass after they are dug, and removing the grass prior to dumping the contents of the buckets. Even with these disadvantages there is no economical system that can be put forward able to replace the system as at present carried out.

The service was carried out in a satisfactory manner in 1927.

Keeping of Live stock within the limits of Victoria.

During 1927, 45 applications were received to keep live stock such as cattle, oxen, and pigs within the limits of the town. 43 applications were granted. The bulk of the applications was to keep pigs.

All applications are examined by the Sanitary Department to see that no nuisance is created, if approved by the Sanitary Department they are submitted to the Victoria Town Board for confirmation.

The inspectors examined the bakeries, the manufacture of ice and aerated water, and steps are taken to see that the bakeries are kept clean and sweet, and that all water used in the manufacture of ice and aerated water was filtered.

Special attention was paid to hawkers of milk, several cases were prosecuted and fines amounting to Rs 20 were inflicted.

No new legislation with reference to sanitary matters was introduced during the year.

The general sanitation of the town of Victoria was good during the year, and the Sanitary Board presided over by the Chief Medical Officer and the Victoria Town Board presided over by the Superintendent of Public Works, both these bodies are responsible for the sanitation and scavenging of the town of Victoria.

In the rural districts there are Local Boards that carry out all sanitary and hygienic work.

Drainage.

The system employed is that of open drains for surface waters, with cement sides and bottoms.

There are a good number of small rivulets all over the Colony which act as natural drains.

School Hygiene.

Special attention during the year was paid to all the School children. Inspection of school premises and of the children was carried out. Attention is devoted to sanitation, and special reports are made out to the Managers of Schools pointing out defects in sanitation and lighting and asking for same to be remedied.

The Medical Officer of each district visits and inspects the school premises and children at least twice a year. I find that due to representations made to managers the latrine accommodation is much improved, and the sanitary arrangements of all schools shows improvement compared to 1926.

The reports on the health of the children is satisfactory, they are always clean, show underfeeding in a good many schools in the country districts, the bulk of them suffer from worms, they are wonderfully free from vermin due to the fact that the natives are very clean in their habit. Here and there an odd case of Scabies was discovered.

Report on Schools attached as Appendix D.

Labour Conditions.

There are no labourers recruited in this colony for work outside the colony, labourers are usually engaged on a contract for a year to work in the Outlying Islands. The terms of the agreement, rations Medical Attendance and housing are all governed by law, all written engagements must be entered into before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

All labourers on private work, estates and plantations are engaged by the month, there is a Labour Law in force which governs the relations between master and man, but as a rule legal actions are rare, if the master or man is not satisfied fifteen days notice terminates the agreement.

The bulk of the labourers are of African descent principally employed in agriculture on coconut estates.

Labourers in Outlying Islands Inspection of.

I am unable to make a report on health conditions prevailing in the Outlying Islands. There is a fluctuating population in these islands, engaged in the guano industry, the copra trade and in fishing. Formerly periodical medical inspections were carried out to see that the islands hospitals were in good condition, and that the sanitary and other conditions as laid down by law were complied with.

Housing and Town Planing.

Great care is at present taken with regard to new buildings in future before permission is granted all new buildings are required to take a new alignment about 6 feet further back than the present.

This is done in order to widen certain narrow streets in the centre of the town.

There is a marked improvement in the public lighting of the town. A local company has been formed and taken over all the public lighting of Victoria and suburbs. At present 77 public electric street lamps have been installed, which during the year have given great satisfaction.

In addition to supplying public lighting to the town and suburbs the company supplies householders with the necessary illumination, about 2000 lamps ranging from 10 to 100 candle power have been installed. The Seychelles Hospital is now supplied with electricity and when an X-Ray plant is installed this company is in a position to supply the necessary current.

Food in relation to Health and Disease.

All cattle, pigs, turtles and fish sold in the colony must be exposed in the Public Market, where they are inspected. Rice is imported from India, a small quantity from Madagascar. Vegetables are locally grown but practically all available land is planted in coconuts and without importation the population would not be able to feed itself. There are special food regulations for the Outlying Islands, only rice that is unpolished can be used as a ration, except in some very special cases.

Measures to spread Hygiene and Sanitation are taught in the Schools but it is not a compulsory subject.

The Sanitary personal are instructed by the Medical Department and by the Sanitary Inspector, lectures are given at times to the staff. A course of lectures in accordance with the Syllabus of the British Red Cross Society is delivered on "Hygiene and Sanitation" Candidates who pass the examination will be entitled to the certificate of the Society which will entitle them to promotion.

IV PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

The pratique laws of the colony are governed by Ord. No. 1 of 1916. As the Colony is only six days steaming from Bombay and three days steaming from Mombasa, and as these ports, especially Bombay have epidemics of small-pox, plague and cholera, a careful watch has to be kept on all passengers that arrive in the Colony.

34 steamers, 10 sailing ships, 3 Men-of-War (including the German Cruiser Emden) 5 Dhows, 1 Motor vessel and 1 Yacht called at Mahé in 1927 as follows :—

From Bombay	...	13
Mombasa	...	9
Madagascar	...	12
Colombo	...	2
Mauritius	...	8
Port Said	...	2
Lorenzo Marques	...	2
Aden	...	5
East London	...	1

In full Quarantine	1
Partial Pratique	4
Clean Bill of Health	49

No. of passengers landed in Seychelles during 1927 :—

1st class	...	...	101			
2nd class	...	...	50	Males	...	484
Deck	...	...	497	Females	...	164
			<hr/>			<hr/>
Total	...		648	Total	...	648
			<hr/>			<hr/>

245 passengers from Bombay and Mombasa were vaccinated.

57 labourers engaged in loading and unloading vessels were vaccinated.

No. of passengers who left Seychelles during 1927 :—

1st class	...	...	83			
2nd class	...	...	59	Males	...	377
Deck	...	...	401	Females	...	166
			<hr/>			<hr/>
Total	...		543	Total	...	543
			<hr/>			<hr/>

The thanks of the department is due to the League of Nations Health Organisation Eastern Bureau for the weekly cable of health of neighbouring ports, these reports are of great assistance to the Port Medical Officer.

All cargo arriving in the Colony is fumigated, to destroy any mosquitoes that may have arrived from foreign ports. Old gunny sacks and cloth goods that are second hand are sterilized in the steam disinfecter on Hodoul Island.

Whenever there is an epidemic in the neighbouring ports all dock and cargo labourers of the ships are kept under supervision for at least ten days, and the local Lighterage Company assists in this supervision by giving a list of all labourers employed in loading or unloading ships.

Quarantine Station Long Island.

The quarters on this island are furnished and are used by the Senior Civil Servant Officers of the Colony, and certain approved civilians as a holiday resort. Situated on a small island about three miles from the mainland, with a delightful view of the sea and surrounding islands, is an ideal place to spend a holiday.

The quarters and Island are often applied for by the Europeans resident as a place to hold pic-nics and recuperate when it is not required for quarantine purposes.

The number of local residents that visited the station in 1927 was 202 and they paid fees amounting to Rs 121 for use of quarters. Visitors staying at quarters were 67, Bathing parties 47, Pic-nics 88.

The total cost of the upkeep of the quarantine station in 1927 was Rs 720.63.

V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There is no pre-natal clinic as such in the Colony, the probationer nurses and midwives follow a special course of child welfare and pre-natal instructions in their hospital course of education for the Nurses Certificate.

VI.—HOSPITAL DISPENSARIES AND VENEREAL CLINIC.

Dressing Room Seychelles Hospital.

During the year there were 1181 cases treated in the Extern dressing room. Most of the cases were for minor injuries and wounds. Fees amounting to Rs 109.25 were paid for the dressings supplied, which are supplied at cost to those able to pay and free to indigent patients.

Seychelles Hospital Admittances during 1926.

775 patients were admitted consisting of (383 males and 392 females). There were in addition in the Hospital on the 1st Jan. 1927, 28 patients (15 males and 13 females) making a total treated of 803 patients (399 males and 404 females).

355 males and 316 females were discharged as cured.

18 males and 16 females were discharged as relieved.

4 males and 5 females were discharged as unrelieved.

22 males and 14 females died in Hospital.

The average cost of third class and free patients is 50 cents of a rupee per diem, that of 2nd class patients about Rs 1.40 per diem. There are two 1st class (A and B) Class A works out about Rs 4 and Class B at about Rs 2.50 per diem.

This does not include stimulants and medical extras.

The total amount paid by patients for hospital fees in 1927 amounted to Rs 4,244.14 this includes fees amounting to Rs 1,821.12 paid by patients in the Lunatic Asylum at Anse Royale.

The fees in the Maternity Department amounted to Rs 1,110.40.

Government Employees treated during 1927.

The employees and labourers of the different Departments are entitled to free medical treatment, the following were treated during 1927 :—

Agriculture	...	25	Brought forward	...	126
Charity	...	41	Police	...	77
Governor's Office	...	3	Post Office	...	23
Medical and Sanitary	...	22	Prison	...	11
Legal Adviser	...	1	Printing	...	20
Port Office	..	34	Public Works Department	...	93
			Victoria Town Board	...	143
Carried forward	...	126	Total	...	493

The principal diseases treated in the Hospital were Amoebic dysentery, Tuberculosis Pulmonary, Syphilis, Endocarditis, Haemorrhoids, Pneumonia, Gastro-Enteritis, Hernia, Uterine Fibroids and Fractures.

Maternity Section—Seychelles Hospital.

There has been added to this section a gynæcological Department, the section is in charge of a competent and qualified nurse and midwife. The following cases were treated during 1927 :—

Admittances	...	...	159	
Births Males	...	...	...	53
„ Females	...	...	...	60
Abortions	...	...	...	10
Still Births	...	...	...	3
Gynæcological cases	...	...	...	29
Left before Confinement	..	...	...	4
			—	159

Chloroform was given in 7 midwifery cases and forceps was applied to 6 cases, there was one death due to Endocarditis and one baby died.

Extern cases treated in Gynæcological Department Maternity	...	46
Total cases for the year		205

Dispensaries.

Dispensaries under Ankylostomiasis, Leprosy and Venereal Clinics there is reference to work carried out in connection with the free treatment of these diseases, and the dispensaries in connection with same.

Seychelles Hospital Dispensary.

There was an attendance of 918 patients in this Department where free medical attention is given to poor people.

Anse Royale Dispensary.

There was free attendance given to 222 poor people.

Praslin and La Digue Dispensaries.

There was free attendance given to 558 poor patients.

Vaccination.

The lymph supplied was of good quality and the results were as follows:—

Central District:	Successful 1st time	...	...	...	398	
	„ 2nd time	...	...	...	15	413
South Mahé District:	Successful 1st time	...	...	...	151	
	„ 2nd time	...	...	...	1	
	Unsuccessful	...	...	...	1	153
Praslin and La Digue	Successful 1st time	...	...	...	89	
	„ 2nd time	...	...	...	12	101

Operations performed in Seychelles Hospital.

Operations performed during the year numbered 553 of which 541 were cured, 7 improved and 5 died.

List of Operations with remarks thereon.

Operation.	No.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Remarks.
Amputations (major) ...	1	1	...	...
„ (minor) ...	8	8	...	...
Appendicitis ...	3	3	...	...
Cataract extraction ...	4	3	1	...	
„ needling ...	1	1	...	...
Curettage ...	1	1	...	...
Carcinoma mammæ ...	3	2	1	...	One recurrence.
Empyema ...	6	6	...	...
Eye-Enucleation of ...	2	2	...	...
Elephantiasis of Scrotum ...	1	1	...	...
Fistula in ano ...	1	1	...	...
„ vesico-vagin ...	2	...	2	...	
Fractures and dislocation ...	19	19	...	...
„ wiring &c. ...	2	2	...	...
Hæmatocolpos ...	2	1	1	...	Recurrence.
Hæmorrhoids ...	8	8	...	...
Hare-lip ...	1	...	1	...	
Hernia Femoral ...	2	1	...	1	
„ Inguinal ...	20	20	...	...
„ Strangulated ...	7	7	...	...
„ and Hydrocele ...	1	1	...	...
Hydrocele ...	2	2	...	...
Hysteropexy ...	1	1	...	...
Hysterectomy ...	5	5	...	...
Inguinal Ileostomy ...	1	...	...	1	Ruptured femoral hernia.
Intussusception ...	1	...	...	1	Intestinal resection.
Liver Abscess ...	3	3	...	...
Mastoid ...	2	2	...	...
Maxilla-drainage ...	3	2	1	...	
Osteotomy ...	5	5	...	...
Pelvic abscess and Hæmatocele ...	4	4	...	...
Perinephretic abscess ...	1	...	...	1	
Plastic skin grafting ...	3	3	...	...
Salpingo Oophorectomy ...	2	1	...	1	
Tendon Suture ...	1	1	...	...
Tonsill-ectomy ...	3	3	...	...
Urethral Caruncle ...	1	1	...	...
Urethrotomy (ext) ...	3	3	...	...
Minor operations abscess, wounds, dilatation for stricture, cysts, para- cente is &c. ...	417	417	...	...
Total ...	553	541	7	5	

VII.—PRISONS AND ASYLUMS.

Victoria Prison.

This is the only prison in the Colony, the sanitary condition was good during the year, no infectious or contagious diseases were noted in the prison.

There were 340 men and 160 women prisoners convicted during the year 1927 as compared with 238 men and 63 women in 1926 shewing an increase of 102 men and 43 women.

252 men and 95 women were imprisoned for non-payment of fines and costs including taxes, and 88 men and 11 women for penal purpose.

The total number of prisoners in jail on the 1st January 1927 was 31 and on the 31st December 68.

The unexpired terms of sentences of prisoners under detention on 31st December were as follows :—

Life sentence	...	1
Over 5 years	...	1
1 year to 5 years	...	20
6 months to 1 year	...	12
Below 6 months	...	34
	Total	68

The maximum number of prisoners during the year was 87 on the 25th October, the minimum 27 on the 10th February.

The daily average was 42 men and 6 women.

The total number of prisoners sent to the Seychelles Hospital for medical treatment during the year was 9 men. The daily average on the sick list 03.

On 14 occasions prisoners were sentenced to solitary confinement with forfeitures of 1/3rd rations, 243 were under penal diet and 66 reprimanded. Further 68 prisoners who were under the Mark System Regulations were deprived of part of their marks owing to bad conduct.

One man was sentenced to corporal punishment for repeated offences against prison discipline.

Prisoners were employed at the following industries :—

Making and repairing blinds, rope making, breaking stones, beating coconut fibre, basket making, carpenter, washing, sewing, mending and making mattresses.

No prisoners escaped during the year.

The total expenditure on the Prison during 1927 amounted to Rs 15,634 and the amount received from Prison industries was Rs 341.59.

Lunatic Asylum South Mahé.

Asylum expenditure in 1927.

	Rs	cts.
Maintenance ...	4,814	54
Upkeep of Asylum and grounds ...	92	00
Total Expenditure ...	4,906	54
Less amount paid by paying patients ...	1,821	12
	3,085	42
Salaries of Attendants and Cook ...	3,432	00
Total cost of Asylum ...	6,517	42
The total amount voted for upkeep &c. ...	9,582	00
Balance in favour on 31st December 1927 ...	3,064	58

Table showing the admissions, re-admissions, discharges and deaths during the year ending 31st December 1927.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum 1st January, including those out on trial ...	15	12	27	...	...	...
<i>Cases admitted during 1927.</i>						
First time ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
Not first admission...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total cases under care during the year ...	21	12	33	21	12	33
<i>Cases discharged during 1927.</i>						
Recovered ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Relieved ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Not improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died during the year ...	6	1	7	6	1	7
<i>Remaining in Asylum.</i>						
31st December 1927, including those out on trial ...	...	...	...	15	11	26

Leper Camp Round Island.

In my report for 1926 I alluded to the fact that the buildings being in wood had deteriorated, and that white ants have caused them damage. The island is small and if there is an increase of lepers desiring to enter it means that after a time there will be overcrowding. Under Leprosy campaign full details are given as to admissions and number of inmates.

To this report I have attached photographs of the principal types of leprosy found in this colony these photographs were taken under my supervision and direction by Mr F. Vel the local photographer. They show the different types of disease, nodular, mixed and nerve, as there is no lithographic section to the Printing Department, these photographs cannot be reproduced locally, and may therefore not be included in the printed report.

The total cost of maintenance and upkeep of the Leper Asylum in 1927 was Rs 5,698.22, a liberal dietery is supplied, and medical comforts such as coffee, tea, sugar, milk and tobacco are supplied.

A small dispensary has been built close to the Hospital at Victoria on the mainland, this will be used exclusively for the treatment of Leprosy. It is in a secluded position, not open to public view, and patients can receive free injections and treatment, one day in each week is set aside for this purpose. A medical officer is in attendance, and patients are encouraged to present themselves for examination and free treatment, if found suffering from the disease.

The drug used for injection is Hydnocrool, but general treatment is given free to all lepers.

Fiennes Institute.

This Institution is situated on the shore at Plaisance some two miles from Victoria, and has a capacity for about 130 paupers. It is under the charge of the 1st Asst. Medical Officer who visits at least three times a week.

The daily average was 60. There were 32 deaths during the year, which were mostly due to senile decay and chronic Endocarditis, the bulk of the deaths was in patients over 80 years of age.

The upkeep of the institution for the year cost Rs 10,220.51 cost per head being Rs 148 per annum.

Patients admitted during the year were 77 and number discharged 43.

The health was fair throughout the year, and there were no epidemic or infectious cases.

The industries which include the garden, mat, basket and broom making, maize cleaning, &c., realized Rs 569.68. About 35 o/o of paupers can do a certain amount of work.

The cost of industries was Rs 290.12 the difference is handed over to the paupers as a bonus.

Cottage Hospital Praslin.

This hospital is situated at Praslin district distant from Victoria about 25 miles. A trained nurse from Seychelles Hospital acts as Matron, a small grant is made for upkeep. This hospital is a great boon to the neighbouring group of islands, as at times communication (due to bad weather) is often cut off for days from Headquarters at Victoria. The Medical Officer in charge discharged his duty in a capable manner, and the attached return of cases treated show the need of keeping this small cottage hospital always ready for the reception of urgent cases.

JOHN THOS: BRADLEY,
Chief Medical Officer!

Statistics Cottage Hospital Praslin.

No. admitted for the year.	No cured.	No. relieved.	No. transferred Seychelles Hospital.	No. of deaths.
65	51	5	3	6

Total number treated 65.

Nature and No. of diseases treated.

1. Nonspecific Pyogenic infections.

a. Abscesses

Thigh 2
Popliteal 1
Ischic rectal 1
Heel 1
Supraurinary 1
Intra Mammary 1

b. Cellulitis

Hand 1
Finger 1

c. Ulcer leg 1

d. Gangrene toe 1

Burns 3rd degree 2

2. Injuries.

of fore-arm due to shark bite 2

Crushed toe ... 1

3. Fistula in Ano ... 1

4. Tumours.

Papilloma cheek ... 1

Hæmatoma Abd. Wall ... 1

Parotid ... 1

5. Hæmorrhage Intestinal ... 1

6. Diseases of Heart Blood Vessels and Blood.

Anæmia ... 3

Myocarditis ... 2

Tachycardiac ... 1

Phlebitis ... 1

7. Lungs and Pleura.

Pneumonia ... 6

Pleurisy ... 2

Empyema ... 2

Bronchitis ... 3

8. Diseases of Bones.

Fracture fibula ... 1

Separation of Epiphysis humerus 1

9. Liver Hepatitis ... 1

10. Urinary apparatus.

Renal colic ... 1

Phymosis ... 2

Retention of Urine ... 1

11. Peritonitis Lower abdomen ... 1

12. Hernia Infantile ... 1

13. Ear Mastoid ... 1

14. Joints Synovitis Knee ... 2

15. Jaundice Catarrhal ... 2

Obstretical and Gynæcological.

Pregnancy 4 of which two were forceps.

Incomplete abortion 1.

List of cases that required Surgical aid at Cottage Hospital

Nature of Disease.	No. of cases.	Nature of operation.	Nature of Anæsthetics used.
Gangrene toe	1	Amputation	Cocaine
Cellulitis finger	1	"	"
Papilloma face	1	Excision	"
Mastoid	1	Mastoid Operation	Chloroform
Abscesses	7	Incision	Ethyl Chloride spray
Phymosis	3	Circumcision	Cocaine
Empyæma	2	Aspiration	Ethyl Chloride spray
Pleurisy	2	"	"
Fistula in Ano	1		Chloroform
Cellulitis hand	1	Multiple incisions	"
Hernia	1	Radical cure	"
Pregnancy occipito post	2	Forceps	"
In complete abortion	1	Completed	"
Total	24		

TABLE I.

Return showing the Medical Staff and the principal members of the Subordinate staff.

Names and Qualifications.	Rank of Appointment	Where stationed on 31st Dec. 1927	Remarks
John T. Bradley, M.D. ...	Chief Med. Officer	Victoria	Three months each year.
H. N. Turner, M.B., Beh. B.A.O.	Resident Surgeon	do	
F. T. Auden, M.D. ...	Asst. Med. Officer	South Mahé	
K. C. Mathew, M.B. B.S., Madras ...	Asst. Med. Officer	Praslin	
A. M. Holloway R.D.S. ..	Surgeon Dentist	Seychelles Hospital	
J. E. Houareau ...	Dispenser	Victoria	
E. Mathiot ...	Asst. Dispenser	do	
J. Calais ...	Probationer	do	
C. Grandcourt ...	do	do	
Sister Catherine ...	Matron Hospital	do	
Sister Yvonne ...	Nurse do	do	Resident at Hospital - free furnished quarters..
Sister Laure ...	do do	do	do
Sister Marguerite ...	do do	do	do
Miss A Grandcourt ...	Matron Maternity Department	do	do
J. Faure ...	Midwife do	do	do
Miss Olga Gendron ...	Probationer	do	
„ N. Young ...	do	do	
„ S. Young ...	do	do	
„ Valer Payet ...	do	do	
„ Viola Payet ...	do	do	
„ Ada Payet ...	do	do	
„ P. Hawtrey ...	do	do	
F Westergreen ...	Sanitary Inspector	do	
A. Pool ...	Assistant do	do	
J. Hickey ...	do do	do	
M. Grandcourt ...	do do	do	
T. H. Horner ...	Master F. Institute	Plaisance	
Miss M. Savy ...	Nurse F. Institute	do	
R. Lefourneau ...	Guardian	Round Island	
E. St. Ange ..	Male Attendant	L. A. S. Mahé	
Mrs F. Hoarau ...	Female do	do	
10 Local Midwives ...	...	Country Districts.	

TABLE II.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population on 31st December 1926 ...	12,959	13,438	26,397
Births during 1927 ...	388	376	759
Arrival during 1927 ...	484	164	648
Decrease by deaths ...	244	182	426
Decrease by departures ...	377	166	543
Estimated population on 31st December 1927 ...	13,205	13,630	26,835
Net increase during 1927 ...	246	192	438

Birth rate during 1927 per thousand 28.28
 Death rate " " " " 15.87

TABLE III.

AGES AT WHICH DEATH HAS OCCURRED.

Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		6 to 70 years		70 to 100 years		Over 100 years		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
32	26	28	33	42	29	50	50		1	152	139
58		61		71		100		1		291	

TABLE IV.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE SANITARY WORK DONE
DURING THE YEAR IN THE TOWN.*Victoria.*

	Approximate area	Number of proclaimed open place.
1927	1 sq. mile.	3

Population.

	Number of Natives.		Number of Europeans.		Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	
1927	2,283	2,678	211	367	5,539

Housing.

Number of Houses	Number occupied by Europeans.	Number occupied by Natives.
1927		
936	149	787

Number of huts :— 10

Erection of new building during the year.

Number of New buildings :—	18	1927
Number of houses built without sanction ...	...	Nil.
Number of huts built without sanction ...	...	"

Action taken.

	Number of prosecution.	
	Huts	Houses
1927	Nil	Nil

Latrines.

1927	For males		For females	
	Number	Number of seats	Number	Number of seats
Number of Public latrines 7	6	12	1	2
Number of Public latrines erected during the year	...	...	...	...
Nil	...	...	...	...

	1927
Number of private latrines	515
Average number of pails of night soil removed daily	260
Average number of soiled pail removed daily and clean pails substituted	260
Number of night soil men employed to clean latrines and remove excreta	18
Number of cesspools	Nil
Number of cesspools constructed during the year	"
Number of old cesspools abolished	"

Removal of refuse.

	1927
Number of dustbins	58
Number of carts at work daily to remove refuse from streets	2
Amount of refuse removed daily (cartloads)	12
Number of carts at work daily to remove refuse from yards and premises	Nil
Amount of refuse removed daily from yards and premises	...
Number of men employed for removing refuse	5

Mode of disposal of excreta, refuse and offal.

	Daily average number of pails of excreta.	Daily average number of cartloads of refuse.	Daily average number of cartloads of slaughter House and Market refuse.
	1927	1927	1927
Buried	60	12	...
Burnt	...	...	...
Thrown into sea...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

*Average daily number of cartloads of tin cases, bottles, broken crockery and
other incombustible materials removed from houses, huts and compounds.*

1927.

Nil.

TABLE V.

Meteorological Returns for 1927.

1927	Months	Temperature							Rainfall		Winds		Deaths	Remarks
		*Barometer	Solar Maximum	Minimum on grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Relative Humidity	Directions of Wind	Average force	Deaths per month	
	January	30.044	133		83.5	77.9	5.6	80.7	7.84	78.5	NW.	9.1	41	
	February	30.074	137		84.9	79.1	5.8	80.7	.60	69.6	NW.	7.4	27	
	March	30.030	138		81.1	80.3	0.8	80.7	1.62	72.2	NW.	11.3	30	
	April	30.046	140		87.9	76.7	1.2	82.3	5.13	68.0	NW.	4.5	27	
	May	30.076	137		86.2	79.1	7.1	83.1	6.71	71.0	ESE.	11.2	47	
	June	30.104	129		83.5	77.1	6.4	80.3	7.24	79.6	ESE.	13.6	46	
	July	30.154	127		81.7	75.9	5.8	78.8	1.92	66.1	ESE.	15.8	41	
	August	30.107	130		83.8	75.0	6.8	79.4	1.05	70.2	ESE.	16.3	26	
	September	30.093	129		84.6	76.3	8.3	80.4	5.04	76.8	ESE.	14.0	30	
	October	30.104	136		85.8	77.4	8.4	81.6	14.09	79.1	ESE.	8.8	24	
	November	30.101	137		88.0	76.8	11.2	82.4	5.36	72.6	NW.	6.2	43	
	December	30.087	136		87.9	77.3	10.6	82.6	10.59	77.4	NW.	6.8	44	

*Corrected for index error only.

TABLE VI.

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1927 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1926.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1927.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC & INFECTIOUS DISEASES.						
Dysentery Amoebic	3	11	1	14	...	
Erysipelas	...	1	...	1	...	
Influenza	...	9	...	9	1	
Malaria (Imported)	...	2	...	2	...	
Puerperal Sepsis	...	1	...	1	...	
Syphilis	...	11	...	11	...	
Tuberculosis	...	9	3	9	1	
Venereal Diseases	4	32	1	36	...	
GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.						
Anæmia	1	2	...	3	1	
Alcoholism	...	1	...	1	...	
Carcinoma	...	2	...	2	...	
" Breast	1	...	1	1	...	
" Cervix	...	1	...	1	...	
" Liver	1	...	...	1	...	
" Pancreas	...	1	...	1	...	
" Ovary	...	1	...	1	...	
Diabetes	1	2	...	3	...	
Fibroma of Breast	...	3	...	3	...	
Febricula	...	4	...	4	...	
Goitre	...	1	...	1	...	
Hæmophilia	...	2	...	2	...	
Lipoma	...	1	...	1	...	
Leukæmia	...	1	1	1	...	
Marasmus	...	1	...	1	...	
Rheumatism	1	8	...	9	...	
Scarcoma Retroperitoneal	...	1	...	1	...	
Septicæmia	...	1	...	1	...	
Tetanus	...	1	...	1	...	
Tumour Abdominal Wall	...	1	...	1	...	
" Spinal	...	1	...	1	...	
AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSES.						
Cataract	...	3	...	3	...	
Epithelioma of Eye	...	1	...	1	...	
Epileptic	...	2	...	2	...	
Ganglion of Wrist	...	1	...	1	...	
Hysteria	1	7	...	8	...	
Hæmorrhage Cerebral	...	2	1	2	...	
Melancholia	...	1	...	1	...	
Migraine	...	3	...	3	...	
Mania	...	1	...	1	...	
Mastoiditis	...	2	...	2	...	
Meningitis	...	3	1	3	...	
Neurotic	...	13	...	13	1	
Pyrexia	...	1	...	1	...	
Paralytic Agitas	...	1	...	1	...	
Paraplegia	...	1	...	1	...	
Sciatica	...	1	...	1	...	
Syncope	...	1	...	1	...	
Thrombosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward	13	157	9	170	4	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1927 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1926.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1927.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	13	157	9	170	4	
AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Cardiac	...	3	3	3	...	
Endocarditis	...	6	3	6	...	
Hæmorrhoids	...	8	...	8	1	
Hæmaturia	...	2	...	2	...	
Myocarditis	...	1	1	1	...	
Septic Arthritis	...	8	...	8	1	
AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM						
Asthma	...	4	...	4	...	
Bronchitis	...	4	...	4	...	
Empyema	...	4	...	4	...	
Pneumonia	2	20	6	22	1	
Pleurisy	1	8	...	9	1	
Pleurodynia	...	1	...	1	...	
Polypus	...	1	...	1	...	
DISEASE OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Ankylostomiasis	2	7	1	9	...	
Ascaries	...	1	...	1	...	
Appendicitis	...	5	...	5	...	
Abscess Liver	...	2	...	2	...	
Acute Maxillary Antrem	...	2	...	2	...	
Colic	4	...	4	...	
Colitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Constipation	...	5	...	5	...	
Diarrhoea	...	1	...	1	...	
Fistula	...	7	...	7	...	
Gastritis	...	2	...	2	...	
Gastro Enteritis	...	9	1	9	...	
Enteritis	...	4	...	4	...	
Hepatitis	...	15	...	15	...	
Hernia	1	22	...	23	1	
„ Strangulated	...	11	...	11	...	
Helminthiasis	...	1	...	1	...	
Impacted Wisdom Tooth	...	1	...	1	...	
Intussusception	...	1	1	1	...	
Indigestion	...	5	...	5	...	
Jaundice	...	1	...	1	...	
Peritonitis	1	6	6	7	...	
Tonsillitis	...	4	...	4	...	
DISEASES OF THE GENITO URINARY SYSTEM.						
Adenitis	...	6	...	6	...	
Ascitis	...	7	...	7	...	
Cystitis	...	3	...	3	...	
Caruncle Urethral	...	1	...	1	...	
Endometritis	...	2	...	2	...	
Extra Uterine Pregnancy	...	1	...	1	...	
Fibrosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward	20	365	31	385	9	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1927 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.		Remaining in Hospital at end of 1926.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1927.	Remarks.
			Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	...	20	365	31	385	9	
DISEASES OF THE GENITO URINARY SYSTEM Ctd.							
Glycosuria	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hydrocele	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Inflammation of Urinary tract	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Mastitis	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Nephritis	...	...	7	1	7	2	
Noma	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Orchitis	...	...	5	...	5	1	
Ovaritis	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ovarian Cyst	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Pregnancy	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Prostatitis	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Paraphimosis	...	...	6	...	6	1	
Prolapsus Uteri	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Sapræmia	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Salpingitis	...	...	2	...	2	1	
Stricture	...	...	15	...	15	3	
Uræmia	...	...	2	1	2	...	
Uterine Fibroid	...	1	13	...	14	...	
AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.							
Abscess	...	3	60	...	63	2	
Bursitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Carbuncle	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cellulitis	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Elephantiasis	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Gangrene	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Papilloma	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Rodent Ulcers	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Sebaceous Cyst	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Ulcers	...	2	22	...	24	...	
Whitlow	...	...	2	...	2	...	
DISEASES OF BONES and ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.							
Caries of Bones	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Periosteomyelitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Synovitis	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Sequestrum of Ilium	...	...	1	...	1	...	
MALFORMATIONS.							
Harelip	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hæmatocolpos	...	...	2	...	2	...	
AFFECTIONS OF OLD AGE							
Debility	...	...	2	1	2	...	
Senile Decay	...	...	2	2	2	...	
Carried forward	...	26	548	36	574	19	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1926 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.		Remaining in Hospital at end of 1926.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1927.	Remarks.	
			Admissions	Deaths				
	Brought forward	...	26	548	36	574	19	
AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.								
Burn	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	
Bruise	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Dislocations	...	...	..	2	...	2	...	
Fish bone wound	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	
„ poisoning	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Fractures	...	...	..	13	...	13	1	
Injuries	...	...	1	33	...	34	...	
Jiggers	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
ILL-DEFINED.								
Not Diagnosed	...	...	3	2	...	5	2	
	Total Hospital	...	31	613	36	644	22	
	Maternity Cases	...	...	159	...	159	6	
	Grand Total	..	31	772	36	803	28	

TABLE VII.

Return of Patients treated at the Dispensaries.

Month.	Seychelles Hospital.		Anse Royale.		Praslin.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M. & F.
January ...	24	55	6	3	27	29	144
February ...	9	62	3	1	21	18	114
March ...	24	61	3	...	30	30	148
April ...	15	52	10	2	19	21	119
May ...	23	50	11	10	21	28	143
June ..	18	35	10	10	30	22	125
July ...	19	48	6	9	34	20	136
August ...	19	63	5	4	14	17	122
September ...	13	63	19	20	18	21	154
October ...	19	83	14	25	22	27	190
November ...	17	87	7	19	32	21	183
December ...	19	40	12	13	20	16	120

Result of Cases treated at the Seychelles Hospital.

Sexes.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1926.	Admitted during 1926.	Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining at the end of 1926.	Total.
Males ...	15	383	398	341	18	4	22	14	399
Females ...	13	392	405	355	16	5	14	14	404
Total ...	28	775	803	696	34	9	36	28	803

APPENDIX A.—1927.

TABLES SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS FOR EACH YEAR
FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM 13th MARCH 1906.

Years	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining in Asylum inclu- ding those out on trial 31st Dec. each year			Remarks
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1906	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	
1907	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	
1908	7	1	8	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	5	5	10	
1909	12	2	14	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	13	7	20	
1910	3	3	6	2	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	13	9	22	
1911	4	3	7	2	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	11	11	22	
1912	5	2	7	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	..	1	2	2	4	9	10	19	
1913	2	5	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	14	22	
1914	5	3	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	12	13	25	
1915	3	6	9	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	3	5	12	16	28	
1916	4	2	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	14	10	24	
1917	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	12	9	21	
1918	2	9	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	9	14	23	
1919	6	...	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	3	13	10	23	
1920	4	3	7	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	10	10	20	
1921	5	5	10	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	3	13	9	22	
1922	4	5	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	13	11	24	
1923	6	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	15	10	25	
1924	5	3	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	14	12	26	
1925	3	4	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	13	13	26	
1926	5	4	9	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3	15	12	27	
1927	6	...	6	...	1	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	5	...	5	15	11	26	

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION AS MARRIAGE, PROBABLE CAUSE OF INSANITY, MENTAL DISEASE AND OCCUPATION

OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1927.

Condition in reference to Marriage	Males.	Females.	Total.	Probable Cause of Insanity.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Form of Mental Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	5	5	10	<i>Moral.</i>	...	1	1	<i>Congenital or Infantile Mental.</i>	...	...	...	Clerk	2	...	2
Single	9	6	15	Domestic trouble	...	...	...	(a) with Epilepsy	...	1	1	Labourer	10	...	10
Widow	Adverse circumstances	...	2	3	(b) without Epilepsy	...	1	1	Planter	1	...	1
Widower	1	...	1	Mental anxiety and worry	...	...	...	Epilepsy acquired	...	...	...	Sailor	...	...	...
Unknown	Religious excitement	...	1	1	General paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	Carpenter	1	...	1
	Love affairs	...	2	2	<i>Mania.</i>	...	...	...	Overseer	...	...	...
	Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...		...	...	...	Proprietor	...	1	1
	<i>Physical.</i>	...	...	...	Acute	3	1	4	Merchant	...	...	...
	Intemperance in drink	...	3	3	Chronic	4	1	5	Mason	...	...	...
	sexual	...	...	...	Recurrent	3	4	7	Nurse	...	...	...
	Venereal disease	...	...	...	A. potu	...	...	...	Cook	...	...	...
	Self abusive sexual	...	5	8	Puerpural	...	...	...	Seamstress	...	2	2
	Over exertion	...	1	1	Senile	...	...	...	Washerwoman	...	3	3
	Sunstroke	...	...	...		...	...	...	Tailor	...	...	...
	Accident or Injury	...	1	1	<i>Melancholia.</i>	...	...	...	Barber	...	...	...
	Pregnancy	...	...	...	Acute	...	...	...	Unknown	...	5	5
	Parturition and the puerpural state	...	...	...	Chronic	...	...	...	Shoemaker	1	...	1
	Lactation	...	...	...	Recurrent	...	...	...	
	Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	Puerpural	...	...	...	
	Puberty	...	...	...	Senile	...	...	...	
	Change of life	...	...	...		...	...	...
	Fever	...	...	...	<i>Dementia.</i>	...	...	...	
	Privation and starvation	...	...	...		...	...	...
	Old age	...	...	...	Primary	3	2	5				
	Other bodily disease and disorders	...	...	...	Secondary	...	1	1				
	Previous attack	...	...	...	Senile	...	...	...	
	Hereditary influences	...	1	1	Organic (coarse brain disease)	...	...	...	
	Congenital defect	...	...	...		...	...	...
	Other ascertained causes	...	...	...	<i>Not insane.</i>	...	...	...	
	Unknown	...	2	2		...	...	...	
	15	11	26		15	11	26		15	11	26		15	11	26

APPENDIX C.—1927.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE ASYLUM, THEIR COST AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY PAYING PATIENTS TOWARDS MAINTENANCE FOR 1927.

Month	No. of patients			Cost.				Cost of Washing per month for a patient		No. of Paying patients			Total amount contributed by paying patients		Class of paying patients		Remarks	
	Males	Females	Total	Total daily		Per Head		Patient per month		Males	Females	Total	Rupees	cents	1st Class	2nd Class		
				Rs	c.	Rs	c.	Rs	c.									
January ...	15	11	26	12	44	...	41	12	86	...	52	1	3	4	100	...	2	
February ...	15	11	26	17	...	...	57	15	84	...	52	1	4	5	104	35	2	
March ...	15	9	24	12	96	...	45	13	86	...	70	2	4	6	156	77	2	
April ...	14	9	23	12	82	...	46	13	74	...	61	2	4	6	160	...	2	
May ...	13	9	22	13	10	...	49	15	15	...	64	2	4	6	164	...	2	
June ...	12	9	21	12	51	...	48	14	43	...	80	2	4	6	160	...	2	
July ...	14	9	23	12	64	...	47	14	51	...	55	2	4	6	164	...	2	
August ...	15	9	24	13	23	...	47	14	65	...	75	2	4	6	164	...	2	
September ...	14	9	23	13	15	...	46	13	60	...	60	2	4	6	160	...	2	
October ...	14	10	24	13	05	...	47	14	44	...	60	2	4	6	164	...	2	
November ...	12	10	22	12	79	...	46	13	70	...	60	2	4	6	160	...	2	
December ...	14	10	24	12	79	...	46	14	12	...	52	2	4	6	164	...	2	

SCHOOL INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR.

School.	Date of Inspection.	Present Boys.	Present Girls.	Total on Roll.	Health.	Ventilation	Light.	Area.	Cleanliness.	Latrines.	Remarks.
Roman Catholic School											
Govt. Aided Victoria Mixed School.	9.12.27	122	11	239	Good.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.	Wants white washing.	Clean but required repairs. Sufficient.	The children in paying branch, especially smart and intelligent all children clean and look well fed.
Church of England School. Grant-in-Aid Girls.	9.12.27	...	35	50	Good.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.		Clean	A clean well kept school.
Church of England. Grant-in-Aid School mixed.	7.11.27	75	21	140	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.		Sufficient class rooms.	No latrines for teachers; Female wet & dirty; 5 latrines & 1 urinal; clean but wants repairs	Children clean looking and all appear healthy; 44 absent no excuse give for absence.
Anse Etoile	7.12.27	20	13	65	Good on average.	Good.	Good.	2 Rooms.	Clean.	Clean & in good repair	A well kept and well organised school.
Glacis	2.12.27	18	23	77	Good with the exception of a few anæmias 2 or 3 enlarged tonsils.	Fair.	Fair.	2 Rooms.	Clean.	Clean & in good repair	The general tone of the school is very good and the Sisters are very keen.
Bel-Ombre R. C.	14.12.27	29	36	84	Good the children were very happy and apparently in good health.	Fair.	Poor.	2 Rooms.	Clean.	Fairly clean and in quite good repair.	The school is very much shut in with a bank of trees at its side, which impair both light and ventilation.
Bel-Ombre C. of Eng.	14.12.27	...	...	about 20		Fair.	Fair.	2 Rooms.	Clean.	Clean and in good repair.	The school was closed on the day of my visit on account of the confirmation service but I examined the premises and latrines.
Port Gland	1.12.27	7	11	40	Fairly good and considerable amount of anæmia much of which is due to Helminthiasis.	Good.	Fair.	2 Rooms and Verandah for infants.	Clean.	Clean and in good repair.	Most of the children were receiving treatment for ankylostomiasis at the Police Station, hence the small attendance.
Anse Boileau R. C.	15.11.27	37	65	156	Good.	Good.	Good.	Correct.	Good.	Fair.	
Baie Lazare R. C.	22.11.27	22	38	72	Good.	Good.	Good.	Correct.	Good.	Good.	
Takamaka	3.11.27	28	38	87	Good.	Good.	Good.	Correct.	Good.	Good.	

SCHOOL INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR. -- (Continued).

School.	Date of Inspection.	Present Boys.	Present Girls.	Total on Roll	Health.	Ventilation	Light.	Area.	Cleanliness.	Latrines.	Remarks.
Anse Royale R. C.	27.10.27	52	62	154	Good.	Good.	Good.	Correct.	Good.	Fair.	
Anse Royale Ch. of E.	12.9.27	10	16	28	Go d.	Good.	Good.	Correct.	Good.	Fair.	
Cascade ...	6.12.27	38	41	93	Apparently quite good with the usual exceptions of anemias.	Go d.	Good.	2 R. oms.	Very clean.	Boys' latrines good, but girls' too close to the school.	The Priest and Sisters in charge of School are both very keen on hygiene, but it is exceedingly difficult to find a suitable spot for the girls' latrines.
Plaisance ...	30.11.29	46	29	119	Generally fair with 5 or 6 exceptions of anemias.	Fair.	Fair.	2 Rooms one upstairs and 1 downstairs.			Many children were absent on account of the fete of St Andrew at Cascade.
St. Matthew's School	12.3.28	22	33	65	Comparatively good.	Go d.	Enough.	45ft x 25ft. 1125 sq. ft.	Clean and smart.	Separate latrines for boys & girls.	There is Physical Drill musical Training and games.
Baie Ste. Anne	13.3.28	23	31	63	Fair.	Fair.	Not enough.	40ft x 16ft. 640 sq. ft.	Not very clean.	2 latrines.	No Drill area too small. The school requires extensive repairs.
Anse Boudin R. C.	14.3.28	24	31	63	Fair.	Enough.	Enough.	25ft x 16ft. 400 sq. ft. sufficient.	Fair.	2 latrines.	No Drill, several cases of grâtelles; one case of suspected Leprosy, asked to be sent away from school from to-day.
Grand' Anse R. C.	12.3.28	8	13	37	Good.	Good.	Enough.	858 sq. ft.	Clean and smart.	2 latrines.	Drill for children.
Consolation ...	16.3.28	8	14	33	Fair.	Enough.	Enough.	Too small 264 sq. ft.	Clean.	2 latrines.	Drill for boys.
La Digue R. C. (girls)	15.3.28	—	72	85	Good.	Enough.	Enough.	1080 sq. ft.	Clean and smart.	4 latrines. for girls.	
La Digue R. C. (boys)	15.3.28	47	—	61	Good.	Enough.	Enough.	1080 sq. ft.	Clean and smart.	4 latrines.	

